WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1823. [NO.

Office of the Western Carolinian,
Salisbury, June 10, 1823.

As the expenses of this establishment are beginning to bear rather an inverse ratio to the *receipts*, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay $1 50 in advance; and it seems that is all many of them ever intend to pay, after receiving the paper one, two, and three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopt.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

PHILO WHITE.

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *Mercantile Business* which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—'47tf

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

May 14. EDWARD CRESS.

Sneedsboro' Lots & Lands

FOR SALE.

ON the twenty-third day of June next, on the premises in the Town of Sneedsborough, the subscribers will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, near 200 Lots, and several small tracts of Land, the property of the Sneedsboro' Town Company. Six and twelve months credit will be given, and bond and security required of the purchasers.

JOHN KING,
HIRAM JENNINGS,
HUGH M'KENZIE,
Agents for the Company.

Sneedsboro', May 25, 1823. 3t38

Estate of J. A. Pearson.

AT May Term of Rowan county court, 1823, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Jesse A. Pearson, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having demands against the same, are requested to have them duly presented for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

June, 1823. 6wt61 A. NESBITT, *adm'r.*

Notice.

WILL be sold, at Mocks Old Field, in Rowan county, on the twenty-third of June next, (the sale to continue from day to day) the personal property belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson; consisting of a large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c.; farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale, a number of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

Terms of credit, &c. will be made known on the days of sale. A. NESBITT, *admr.*

May 28, 1833. 4wt59

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at arge, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from $12 to $120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of *Bedsteads*, at from $3 to $25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
*39 JOHN COOPER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th inst. his, negro fellow, named STEVENt a stout, well made fellow, abour twenty-six years of age, soue down look, cross eyed, upperfore teeth decayed, supposed to have on blue linsey coat, light bluf pantaloons; was bought from a negro drover o the name of Wilson, who said he bought him from a Mr. Coleman, near Danville, N. Carolina. Said negro has a wife and two children in that neighborhood, and will, of course, make for that place. Any person taking up and confining said negro in any jail, so that the owner will get him, shall receive the above reward, with all lawful expenses paid. Letters directed to Yorkville post office, S. C. will be thankfully received by

3t58 W. BARROW.

Thrashing Machine.

A NEW and well constructed Thrashing Machine for sale, at the store of *Allemong & Locke*. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser.

May 5, 1823.—8wt59

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber having, at May session last, obtained an order for the sale of nine negroes belonging to the estate of Alex. Frohock, dec'd. will expose the same to public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 1st of July next. The terms will be twelve months credit,—notes, with approved securities.

MICHAEL BROWN, *adm'r.*

June 3, 1823. 4w59

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by Court for the purpose, of contracting for the building of a *Court-House* in the Town of *Concord*, will attend at the Court-House in Concord, on the 4th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving proposals for making and delivering brick and lumber, and doing the mason and carpenter work of said Court-House, &c.

GEO. KLUTTS,
P. BARRINGER,
ABRAM C. M'REE,
JOHN PHIFER, and
JACOB STIREWALD,
Comr's.

May 24, 1823. 3t59

Doctor Mitchell

HAS arrived, and now offers his services to the citizens of the town of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in the several departments of his profession. He may be found at Mr. Slaughter's Tavern.

Salisbury, June 3, 1823. 56

Catawba Navigation

COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Catawba Navigation Company, is required at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 30th day of June next, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Directors in said company, and other business of importance to the interests of the company will be transacted. All those interested are requested to attend. By order of the Board.

3t58

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, *Treasurer.*

Sign, Coach, and House

PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan *Varnish*.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.——*89

The thorough bred Horse

DION,

WILL stand this season at my stable in Salisbury, and be let to mares at the price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare takes the horse, with liberty to turn to the season should the mare not prove with foal.

Dion is now nine years old. His dam was by the imported horse Charriot; his sire, the old imported Dion, whose pedigree almost every person is well acquainted with.

Dion certainly ranks with the best horses ever trained on the Salisbury turf, having been a running horse since three years old. During this time, he has won six races—three two-mile, and three one-mile heats; also, the best three in five.

Dion is a beautiful bay, rising fifteen hands high. For muscular power, and elegance of action, he cannot be excelled.

There are a few colts from Dion; and though they are the produce of common mares, they are uncommon in point of size, form and beauty.

The season has already commenced, and will terminate the 1st of August.

MOSES A. LOCKE.

Salisbury, May 15, 1823. 10t63

Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Krider formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few *boarders* will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term. JNO. SMITH.

Salisbury, March 17, 1823.—'45

Blank Attachments

FOR sale at the office of the Carolinian; and, also, Constables' Capiases.

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

During the last year, Mr. Wm. C. Preston, a grand-son of the late Col. Wm. Campbell, made a publication in the newspapers, under his signature, and headed "Colonel Campbell and Governor Shelby." The professed object of this address, was to claim for his ancestor, as commander of the American forces at the battle of King's Mountain, the chief honors of that victory, and to controvert some statements relative to that subject, made in some of my *private letters* to the late Governor Sevier of Tennessee, which letters came to the knowledge of the world, and of Mr. Preston, by the inadvertent publication of them by the son of Governor Sevier, after the death of his father. In the course of his address, Mr. Preston has thought proper to question my veracity—to deny the statements made in those letters, and to impute to me the most dishonorable motives and purposes.

I paused and hesitated long as to the course I ought to pursue. Conscious of my integrity, I felt a proud confidence, that my reputation could not be affected by the proofs and animadversions of Mr. Preston—that it was placed above the reach of calumny and all attempts to dishonor it. But the labored efforts that have been used, to give the most extensive circulation and the most permanent effect to the publication of Mr. Preston, have determined me to reply to it, lest by my silence I might be considered as acquiescing in the justice of his assertions and imputations.

It is with the most sincere and heartfelt regret that I undertake the task; because in the course of my defence it will be necessary for me to speak of circumstances, which I had rather have been consigned to oblivion; circumstances calculated in some degree to affect the fame of Col. Campbell, and perhaps to wound the feelings of many of his numerous and most respectable relatives and connections.—But the unexpected publication of my private letters to an old friend, and the attack consequently made upon me by Mr. Preston, compel me to defend myself; and painful and inviduous as the task may be, I owe it to myself, to my posterity, and to my country, to perform it. I could have wished most earnestly to have been spared this developement, but circumstances seem not to permit it.

If, in the course of this investigation, facts should be disclosed, injurious to the fame of Col. Campbell, let it be remembered, that I have been forced into it by imperious necessity. Sacred as the memory of Col. Campbell may be, it will be recollected, that I also have a character and reputation which are dear to me, and which it is one of my highest duties to maintain and defend. The history of my life has never before been stained by an imputation of falsehood and dishonor. I am now in my seventy-third year, and almost the only object of worldly ambition that remains between me and the grave, is, that my memory may descend untarnished to my posterity and to my country—that country which has appreciated my services, perhaps too highly, and with a bountiful and generous hand, heaped upon me rewards and honors far beyond my poor deserving. But how must she blush at my name and the recollection of those honors which her mistaken gratitude has conferred upon me, if I am guilty of the falsehood and defamation, with which Mr. Preston has charged me! I am not guilty, my countrymen, and before any other tribunal than yours, I would have scorned to reply to the unworthy accusations with which I am assailed.

To render the subject more intelligible and clear, and to show the grounds upon which I have made the statements contained in my private letters, I shall attempt to give some account of the battle of King's Mountain, and the circumstances which led to it.

Upon the defeat of General Gates and the American army at the battle of Camden, on the 16th of August, 1780, the Southern States were almost entirely abandoned to the enemy. The intelligence of that disastrous affair, and the defeat of General Sumpter which soon followed, spread universal consternation and alarm. All the bodies of militia that were in arms through the country, were compelled to fly before the enemy. Some of these detachments (part of which I commanded) fled towards the mountains and were hotly pursued by Maj. Fergusson, of the British army, with a strong force.—Failing in his attempt to intercept their retreat, he took post at Gilbert Town. At that place he paroled a prisoner, (one Samuel Philips, a distant connection of mine,) and instructed him to inform the officers on the Western waters, that if they did not desist from their opposition to the British arms, and take protection under his standard, he would march his army over the mountains, hang their leaders, and lay their country waste with fire and sword. Phillips lived near to my residence, and came directly to me with this intelligence. I then commanded the militia of Sullivan county, North Carolina. In a few days I went 50 or 60 miles to see Col. Sevier, who was the efficient commander of Washington county, N. Carolina, to inform him of the message I had received, and to concert with him measures for our defence. After some consultation we determined to march with all the men we could raise, and attempt to surprise Fergusson, by attacking him in his camp, or at any rate before he was prepared for us. We accordingly appointed a time and place of rendesvous. It was known to us that some two or three hundred militia who had been under the command of Col. M'Dowell, and were driven by the success of the enemy from the lower country, were then on the western waters, and mostly in the county of Washington, N. C. We saw some of their officers before we parted; Col. Sevier engaged to give notice to these refugees, and to bring them into our measure. On my part, I undertook to procure the aid and co operation of Col. Wm. Campbell, of Washington county, Virginia, and the men of that county if practicable.

Having made the arrangements with Sevier, I returned home immediately, and devoted myself to all the necessary preparations for our intended enterprise. I wrote to Col. Campbell, informing him what Sevier and I had agreed on, and urged him to join us with all the men he could raise. This letter I sent express to him at his own house, forty miles distant, by my brother Moses Shelby. Col. Campbell wrote me for answer, that he had determined to raise what men he could and march down by Flower-gap, to the Southern borders of Virginia, to oppose Lord Cornwallis when he approached that state; that he still preferred this course to the one proposed by Sevier and myself, and therefore declined agreeing to meet us. Of this I notified Col. Sevier by an express on the next day, and immediately issued an order calling upon *all* the militia of the county to hold themselves in readiness to march at the time appointed. I felt, however, some disappointment at the reply of Col. Campbell. The Cherokee towns were not more than 80 or 100 miles from the frontiers of my county, and we had received information that these Indians were preparing for a formidable attack upon us in the course of a few weeks; I was therefore unwilling we should take away the whole disposable force of our counties at such a time; and without the aid of the militia under Col. Campbell's command, I feared that we could not otherwise have a sufficient force to meet Fergusson. I therefore wrote a second letter to Col. Campbell, and sent the same messenger back with it immediately, to whom I communicated at large our views and intentions, and directed him to urge them on Col. Campbell. This letter and messenger had the desired effect, and Campbell wrote me that he would meet us at the time and place appointed. If Mr. Preston and his relations have been as careful of these letters as they have been of some others, and will publish them, they will prove the correctness of this statement.

It surely cannot detract from the merits of Col. Campbell that this expedition was not set on foot by him, but by others. He lived in Virginia, a state of comparative security, and was preparing to aid his own state when she should be invaded.—We lived in North Carolina, a great part of which state was prostrate before the British arms. We were nearer to the enemy, and we were threatened. We therefore determined to anticipate the invasion and vengeance meditated against us, and to strike the first blow. To do this effectually, we asked for, and received the aid of the nearest county in a neighboring state. This was surely the natural and ordinary course of things. The 25th day of September, 1780, at Watags, were the time and place appointed for our rendezvous. Col. Sevier had succeeded in engaging in our enterprize Col. Charles M'Dowell, and many of the refugees before mentioned; and when assembled, our forces were as follows: "Col. Wm. Campbell, with 400 men from Washington county, Va.; Col. John Sevier, with 240 men from Washington county, North Carolina; Col. Charles M'Dowell, with 160 men from the counties of Burke and Rutherford, who had fled before the enemy to the Western Waters," and 240 men from Sullivan county, North Carolina, under my command. On the next day, (26th of the month,) we began our march, crossed the mountains, and on the 30th were joined by Col. Benjamin Cleveland with 350 men from the counties of Wilkes and Surry, North Carolina. The little disorders and irregularities which began to prevail among our undisciplined troops, created much uneasiness in the comman-

[illegible] officers [illegible] regiments. [illegible] consulted about our futu[illegible] was resolved to send to h[illegible] a General Officer to com[illegible] In the meantim[illegible] we would [illegible] all every day to determine on [illegible] are to be pardoned, and appoint[illegible] own body to put them into e[illegible] was not satisfied with this [illegible] thought it calculated to p[illegible] when expedition and despatch [illegible] important to us. We were then [illegible] 16 or 18 miles of Gilbert Town, [illegible] we supposed Fergusson to be. I [illegible] ted these things to the council, and [illegible] observed to the officers, that we [illegible] North Carolinians except Col. C[illegible] who was from Virginia; that I k[illegible] to be a man of good sense and w[illegible] tached to the cause of his country, [illegible] he commanded the largest regiment, [illegible] that if they concurred with me, we [illegible] until a general officer should arrive [illegible] head quarters, appoint him to command us, and march immediately against the enemy. To this proposition [illegible] two said, "agreed." No written [illegible] or record was made of it. I made [illegible] proposition to silence the expectations [illegible] Col. M'Dowell to command us—he [illegible] the commanding officer of the District [illegible] were then in, and had commanded the [illegible] mies of militia assembled in that [illegible] all the summer before against the [illegible] enemy. He was a brave and patriotic man, but we considered him too far advanced in life, and too inactive for the command of such an enterprise as we were then engaged in. I well knew he would not serve under a younger officer from his own state, and hoped that his feelings would, in some degree, be saved by the appointment of Col. Campbell. In this way, and upon my suggestion, was Col Campbell raised to the command, *not on account of any superior military talents or experience he was supposed to possess.* He had no previous acquaintance with any of the Colonels except myself, nor had he at that time acquired any experience of distinction in war that we knew of. Col. M'Dowell, who had the good of his country more at heart than any title of command, submitted to what was done, but observed, that as he could not be permitted to command, he would be the messenger to go to Head Quarters for the general officer. He accordingly started immediately, leaving his men under his brother Maj. Joseph M'Dowell, and Col. Campbell assumed the chief command.—He was, however, to be regulated and directed by the determinations of the Colonels, who were to meet in council every day.

On the morning after the appointment of Col. Campbell we proceeded towards Gilbert Town, but found that Fergusson, apprised of our approach, had left there a few days before. On the next night it was determined, in the council of officers, to pursue him unremittingly, with as many of our troops as could be well armed and well mounted, leaving the weak horses and footmen to follow on as fast as they could. We accordingly started about light the next morning with 910 men thus selected. Continuing diligently our pursuit all that day, we were joined at the Cow-pens on the 6th by Col. John Williams, of South Carolina, and several field officers, with about 400 men. Learning from him the situation and distance of the enemy, we travelled all that night and the next day through heavy rains, and came up with them about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th of October. They were encamped on an eminence called *King's Mountain*, extending from East to West, which, on its summit, was about 500 or 600 yards long, and 60 or 70 broad. Our men were formed for battle as stated in the report of action made out and signed by some of the officers, and lately published by Mr. Preston. This report, however, omits to mention, that the men who had belonged to Col. M'Dowell's command, which had been considerably augmented on the march, formed a part of the wing under Sevier. Col. Campbell's regiment and my own, composed the centre; his on the right and mine on the left. The right wing or column, was led by Maj. Winston and Col. Sevier; the left by Colonels Cleaveland and Williams; and each of these wings was about as strong as Campbell's regiment and mine united. Our plan was to surround the mountain and attack the enemy on all sides. In this order, and with this view, we marched immediately to the assault. The attack was commenced by the centre column, which ascended to ascend at the eastern end of the mountain. The battle here became furious and bloody, and many that belonged to Sevier's column were drawn into the action at this point, to sustain their comrades.

[*The balance next week.*]

God performs the cure, but the physician taketh the money for it!

INTELLIGENCE.

"The times of war, and of adventures new."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 3.

The *Isabella* brought London papers to the 6th April. They are principally filled with details of the operations of the French armies in Spain, taken from Paris papers, the state of the Press in England not favorable accounts from Spain are inserted in the papers, and these must of course be tinged with a colour and a consequence to affairs that may be very remote from the truth. On the other hand, each French paper publishes whatever chimes in with the views of its editor and of those who support him; and thus two papers of the same city of the same date will often exhibit statements contradictory of each other.

The Duke d'Angouleme arrived at Vitoria on the 17th April, and it is said that he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants; with *vivas*, bonfires, ringing of bells, &c.

The Duke of Reggio was proceeding towards Burgos, having crossed the Ebro at Miranda. Burgos it is said had submitted—it seems certain that Bilboa had.

Some desertions have taken place among the army of the Faith, and the garrison of Pampeluna replied to the proclamation of Quesada, the royalist general, by crying out "The Constitution or Death."

There is no opposition in the North of Spain to the French armies, and the country is occupied by them as fast as they march over it. The garrisons of St. Sebastians and Pampeluna still held those towns, which the French were preparing to besiege in form.

Letters from Warsaw contradict the accounts of a Russian army being about to march to the assistance of France.

Ireland was in a very unruly state, and it was feared that the insurrection act would have to be renewed.

It is said that the Greeks have taken the important island of Thaso, and that they have made a successful descent upon the coast of Macedonia. Their fleets still ride triumphant, and have blockaded Tripoli and spread alarm all along the coast of Barbary.

There were great doings in London on the 24th of April, St George's Day, and the day when the King celebrated his birth. Illuminations, royal salutes, and festivities of all sorts were the order of the day; but his Majesty could not join in any of the merry makings, being confined with the gout.

LONDON, APRIL 24, 1823.

The French army, though in Spain have made no impression on it, and seem to be pursuing a most wary course; but we hear of several captures at sea on both sides, and we infer that the war on that element will be carried on with spirit.

"The policy and determination of this country are evidently neutrality—but if it be true, as is rumoured, that Russia has intimated an intention to assist France, we should think it impossible for us to keep out of the conflict."

PARIS, APRIL 22.

By a Telegraphic despatch received from Bayonne, on the 21st of April, it is announced that the French army found 31 pieces of cannon at Pancorvo, with bumbs and ball. The Head Quarters were at Vittoria, where his royal highness the Duke was received with enthusiasm.

Letters from Irun state, that the officers of the regiments in that town, and who are ordered to join the army, are to be armed with muskets, as in the last war. The roads are already infested with Guerillas, who are audacious, even at a short distance from the army.

The Duke has ordered that no soldier shall attempt to join the army *alone*; they must go in a body, for fear of being picked off by the Guerillas

According to the Bulletin of yesterday, the Head Quarters appear to be at Vittoria; hence the army has advanced 40 leagues into Spain.

The affairs of Spain seem to have operated on the duration of the Session of the two Chambers. Government will not prorogue, but merely adjourn them, under the idea that new legislative measures (a new Loan, no doubt) may have to be discussed. *Perpignan, April 12.*

The Insurgents, who occupied Murviedro, had received an express, announcing that Mina had sent Proclamations to Repoll, which were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Mina announces that the French would be able to enter Catalonia; he therefore exhorts the Catalonians to be firm, and assures them that if they remain united, they will be victorious.

Two regiments of women have been formed in Barcelona for the service of the place, in case it shall be besieged. It will be recollected, that during the war of Independence, a similar battalion was formed at Gerona, whose courage in Catalonia Marshal St. Cyr so much praised.

BAYONNE, APRIL 19.

The division of General Canuel is ordered to succeed that of Bourke, before St. Sebastian's. Pampeluna appears determined to make a vigorous resistance. It appears that the Spaniards are concentrating all their forces on the right, with a view, it is said, of enabling Mina and Ballasteros to form a junction.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1823.

We are obliged to defer publishing the communication relative to the formation of an Auxiliary Bible Society among the students of Chapel Hill. It ought to have appeared some weeks ago, but it was sent by mail in a letter postage *unpaid*. Really, people must think we are not in earnest, when we tell them every week that letters must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to. Were we to receive all letters, indiscriminately, which are directed to us, paid and unpaid, it would not only be a source of oppressive expense, but also of insufferable imposition.

The Races! the Races!—The sporting part of the world has been all agog, for three or four weeks past, to know the result of the great match race on Long Island; to-day we publish the particulars. *Eclipse* is again victorious,—but it is his last victory. He now leaves the turf, and thus perpetuates his fame.

In consequence of our columns being crowded with original communications, we have taken the trouble to epitomize such articles of interest as our papers furnished, and arrange them under the general heads of Domestic and Foreign Summary. Believing this plan a judicious one, by which we shall be enabled to condense a great deal within a small compass, we shall take some pains, hereafter, to present our readers with a column of miscellaneous items of intelligence each week.

NEWS.

In our last we consoled ourselves with the hope of being able this week to present our readers with interesting details of the warlike operations in Spain; but we have been disappointed. Our dates from Europe are two days later, indeed, than last week; but the intelligence they furnish is of little interest. We have gleaned from the Charleston Mercury whatever appeared likely to suit the taste of our readers. The issue of the great contest between France and Spain,—alias Despotism *versus* Liberty, is still enveloped in mystical uncertainty, which contingencies alone can develope.

The number, the length, and the interesting nature of the original communications we publish this week, will plead our apology for excluding many valuable articles marked off for the paper. But we should be thankful, were our correspondents thus to favor us every week; it would not only save *us* many an hour of restive cogitation, but could not fail of affording our *readers* a "feast of reason, and a flow of soul." Those of our friends who have time, talents, and a disposition to assist us in our endeavors to render the Western Carolinian a journal worthy of its patronage, are most earnestly invited to continue and increase their favors.

We are much gratified in being enabled this week to announce the formation of the *Salisbury Female Auxiliary Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews.* When the Rev. Mr. Frey passed through Salisbury, a few weeks since, at his suggestion the ladies of the town very promptly stepped forward, to the number of about forty, nearly all in town of mature age, and entered their names for the purpose of forming the above Society. Since then, a captious *few*, whose souls always shrink within their own nut-shells at the bare mention of an object of Christian charity, have been busy at their cavilings, with a view to depress the ardor of the ladies, to paralyze their efforts, and finally to defeat the charitable objects of their institution. But, with two or three exceptions, the ladies of Salisbury have been and will continue to be true to their first generous resolution,—for woman's *benevolence*, like woman's love, is fixed but the firmer in her heart the more it is thwarted in its purpose.

We would, in pursuance of a request from the ladies of the Society, most cheerfully publish in this paper their proceedings and constitution, did our limits admit of it; but we are obliged to defer them for want of room. We can barely name the officers—they are as follows:

Mrs Giles, *President*; Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Jane Troy, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. A. Torrence, and Mrs. Moore, *Vice Presidents*; Mrs. Moses N. Locke, *Recording Secr'y*; Miss Susan Giles, *Corresponding Secretary*; Mrs. Michael Brown, *Treasurer*; Mrs. Dr. Long. Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Thomas Holmes, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Charles Fisher, Mrs. Tho. L. Cowan, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Ferrand, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. White, Mrs. George Locke, Mrs. Lemley, Mrs. Hamilton C. Jones, Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Reeves, *Directors*.

☞ A meeting of the Society will be held in the Court-House, on Saturday evening next, the 21st instant, 4 o'clock; the bell will be rung at half past three.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The citizens of the town of Alexandria, Dist. Col. (which contains a population of 9 or 10,000 souls, and has been a large town about 100 years) are just *considering* the propriety of boring into the earth to procure drinking water. They have heretofore been supplied with water from a fountain a mile and a half from town, which is carried in casks, and dealt out to the inhabitants by gallons, quarts, &c.

There are 637 widows in Newport, R. I. about 1-12th of the whole population. A great proportion of the men are engaged in sea-faring pursuits.

Mr. Matthews, the great English comedian, has withdrawn a prosecution for a libel against the Editor of the Boston Galaxy. He thought, probably, that

"Returning were [*not*] as bad as to go o'er."

Andrew Gregg, Esq. a republican, has been nominated for Governor in Pennsylvania, in opposition to John A. Shutz, Esq.

Mr. Sheldon Clark, of Con. has lately presented to Yale College, the sum of $5000, which is said to be the largest sum ever given to that institution by an individual.

At an election held in Charleston, the 26th and 27th ult. for a representative to the S. C. legislature, there was a *tie* between the candidates, Messrs. Middleton and Aiken each receiving 683 votes. They will have to go through that motion again.

The cabinet-makers of New-York have remonstrated against the employment of convicts in the penitentiary, in cabinet-making. It argues badly for the trade, that there are many of this line of business in the penitentiary.

The Boston papers deny that any serious difficulty will result from the dismissal of 50 students of the senior class of Harvard University, in consequence of a rebellion among the students of that institution.

The Rev. Dr. Carnahan, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed President of the College of New Jersey, the Rev. Mr. Lindsley having declined the office.

The New-York banks now receive *fip'tareens* at only eighteen cents each, and not twenty cents, as formerly.

The Rev. Dr. *Ravenscroft* was, on the 22d ult. at an unusually large and respectable General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the U. S. assembled in Philadelphia, consecrated Bishop of the Diocess of North Carolina.

Michigan Territory is said to be increasing in population very rapidly, and is destined soon to become a populous and powerful State. Several hundreds of people have emigrated thither from New-York, the present season, besides a great many from other states. An extensive bed of coal has been discovered in the territory.

Two villains lately passed through a village in New York, selling perfumed sticks of tallow for *pomatum*, and colored and scented balls of common grease for *wash balls!*

One thousand copies of the new American novel, entitled the "Wilderness," were sold in New-York in less than four weeks. It is said the author is encouraged to undertake another novel.

At the late session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, an act was passed incorporating a company to erect a Rail-Road from Philadelphia to Columbia, in that State.

John Culpepper is again a candidate to represent the Fayetteville district in the next Congress. In speaking of the candidates for the next Presidency, he does not pledge himself to any one; but in naming them, places John Q. Adams at the head of the list.

Col. James Miller, Governor of Arkansas, is about to leave that Territory, the climate not agreeing with his constitution.

At a Superior Court in New Hampshire, a verdict was obtained on an account of a wooden *sawhorse*, and a *duck* about a week old!

The treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of $5,519 37 cents, for the month of April; and states that he has distributed Bibles and Testaments of the value of $4,961 52 cts. during the same month.

A man named Moya, on the North Santee, S. C. returning home one night during the late election, was seized by four men, bound, thrown into a boat on the river, beaten to death, and the body thrown overboard.

Just as the steam-boat was putting off from the shore at Trenton, N. J. on its way to Philadelphia, two or three weeks since, a young lady in the act of stepping on board, by some mistake slipped into the river, and had floated past the boat, alternately sinking and rising amidst the bubbling eddies of the stream; at that instant, a young gentleman, a stranger in the steam-boat, plunged into the river after the young lady; after struggling in the water a short time, they were both saved by a small boat.

An insurrection lately took place among the convicts in Newgate, Connecticut. They were fired upon by the guard, and one was shot in the head, one in the arm and side, and another run through the arm with a bayonet. They were soon conquered, and confined in their cells. There were 109 in prison.

Col. M. Arbukle, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, has lately been tried by a court-martial at Baton Rouge, on various charges,—one of which was for "lying,"—and acquitted by the court; the sentence of the court was subsequently approved by Gen. Gaines.

Gen. Daniel Barringer, and Willie P Mangum, Esq. are candidates for Congress from the Raleigh district.

Duncan Cameron, Esq for the Senate, and J. Mebane, J. M'Auley, and John Bean, Esqrs. for the Commons, are candidates for members of the next Legislature from Orange county.

We last week received the first number of the New-York Patriot, a daily and semi-weekly paper, printed on an Imperial sheet. Were we to judge from the spirit and ability displayed in the first number, we should not hesitate in recommending the New-York Patriot as an able and orthodox republican paper. The price of the paper, twice a week, $4 per annum.

The improvement in steam-engines by our countryman in London, Mr. *Perkins*, it is said, will reduce the voyage across the Atlantic (3000 miles) to ten days!!

Anthony Dey, Esq. of Newark, N. J. says he has a kind of *flax* which will if the land be good, produce *two tons to the acre!*

The Hon. John Phillips, of Boston, a Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature, died on the 30th ult. He was in his seat in the Senate chamber on Wednesday; and on Friday, was a corpse.

Mr. Adlum, of Georgetown, D. C. in a letter to Mr. Skinner, Editor of the American Farmer, says he has no doubt but the cultivation of the *Vine* in the U. States will, before the end of this century, add $100,000,000 annually to the agricultural productions of the country. There is an abundance of native grapes near Salisbury, which, we should think, might yearly be gathered, and turned to advantage, instead of being suffered to fall to the ground, and rot.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. White: The *Tariff* is a subject a good deal talked of in connection with the Congressional Election in this district. One of the candidates, we are told, contends for a small modification of existing duties on certain articles, with a view to an increase of the revenue; the other is altogether opposed to any change. In order that the people may better understand the business, you will be so obliging as to publish in your paper the following extract from the "annual Treasury Report" made to Congress on the 23 December last. It will be recollected, that in the year 1825, about 8 millions of dollars of the public debt will become payable. This sum, added to the current expenses of the government, will exceed the revenue of that year more than one million of dollars. This *deficit* can be raised only in one of three ways,—either by a *loan*, by internal *taxes*, or by an increase of *duties* on certain articles of importation; which of these alternatives should be adopted? To *tax* the people,—to increase the public debt by a *loan*,—or to make a small addition to the Tariff, and thereby raise the money? The Government, not deeming it wise at this time to add to the burdens of the people, have recommended a small modification of the tariff, thereby fully expecting to increase the income of 1825, so as to meet the deficit of that year. LINCOLN.

"To provide for the estimated deficit of the years 1825 and 1826, as well as to meet any extraordinary demand upon the Treasury, which unforeseen exigencies may require, it is believed to be expedient that the revenue should be increased. This may be conveniently effected by a judicious revision of the tariff; which, while it will not prove onerous to the consumer, will simplify the labors of the officers of the revenue. At present, articles composed of wool, cotton, flax, and hemp, pay different rates of duty. Difficulties frequently occur in determining the duties to which such articles are subject. The provision in the tariff, that the duty upon articles composed of various materials shall be regulated by the material of chief value of which it is composed, is productive of frequent embarrassment and much inconvenience. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that all articles composed of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, or silk, or of which any of these materials is a component part, be subject to a duty of twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

"The duties upon glass, paper, upon iron and lead, and upon all articles composed of the two latter materials, may also be increased with a view of augmentation of the revenue. In all these cases, except silk, it is probable that the effort of the proposed augmentations of duties, will gradually lead on an ample supply of those articles from our domestic manufactories. It is, however, presumed, that the revenue will contiue to be augmented by the proposed alterations in the tariff until the public debt shall have been redeemed; after which the public expenditure, in time of peace, will be diminished to the extent of the sinking fund, which is, at present, $10.000.000. But if contrary to present anticipations, the proposed augmentation of duties should, before the public debt be redeemed, produce a diminution of the revenue arising from the importation of those articles, a corresponding, if not greater, augmentation may be confidently expected upon other articles imported into the United States. This supposition rests upon the two-fold conviction, that foreign articles, nearly equal to the value of the domestic exports, will be imported and consumed; and that the substitution of particular classes of domestic articles for those of foreign nations not only does not necessarily diminish the value of domestic exports, but usually tends to increase that value.

"The duties upon various other articles, not in any degree connected with our domestic industry, may, likewise, be increased with a view to the augmentation of the public revenue. If the existing tariff shall, during the present session of Congress, be judiciously revised for the purpose of augmenting the revenue, it is confidently believed that it will not only be amply sufficient to defray all the demands upon the treasury at present authorised by law, but that there will remain an annual surplus, subject to such disposition, for the promotion of the public welfare, as the wisdom of Congress may direct."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Virginia Influence.....Presidential Election.

Mr. Editor: Next to the Convention question, the one of the greatest interest at this time to the people of North-Carolina is the approaching Presidential Election. When we break the *civil* yoke that our masters of the East hold over us, then the people will be in possession of their just rights and powers, and will exercise them for the amelioration of our internal affairs, as far as wisdom and our resources may justify. But still we cannot be free so long as the *political* yoke hangs on our necks. We must throw this off too, before we can stand entirely redeemed and emancipated.

However humiliating to our pride, it is in vain to deny it, that North-Carolina has been overshadowed by what is called *Virginia influence*,—a kind of political charm that has for years encircled us, and drawn us along in her wake. What has been the consequence? The character of our State has become almost degraded in the estimation of our Sisters of the Union. Even Virginia herself, from the days of Patrick Henry to the present time, entertains but little respect for us. Remember the speech of that orator in the Virginia Convention; when the name of North-Carolina was mentioned as having adopted the Federal Constitution, "Talk not of North-Carolina," exclaims he, "poor degraded State!" This expression of their idolized orator has acted like a charm on the haughty Virginians, and fills their minds with prejudices against us. It is a sentiment felt towards us by all, from the presumptuous tyro in his toga, to the self-important boasters of matured age. When in common life, an individual forgets the dignity of his nature, and comes and goes to the nod and beck of another, we call him a *tool*, and despise him. So with states. As long as the people of North-Carolina follow the call and bidding of Virginia, can we expect any other treatment but contempt and scorn from our sister states? Can we complain that they reiterated the words of Patrick Henry—"Poor degraded State!" If we would have the world respect us, let us first learn to respect ourselves, and show that we can think and act for ourselves.

Out of 36 years since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Virginia has had the President for 32 of them: she has had four Presidents, and North-Carolina has helped her to elect those four. And now again, she considers it as a matter of course, that we must help her to elect another *native*. Tell a Virginia politician that North-Carolina will not vote at the approaching election for her candidate, and he will laugh you to scorn. In truth, we have followed her so long, that she thinks we cannot divide from her.

And what has all this subserviency on our part profited us? Can it be denied that it has contributed, more than all other causes put together, to sink our standing in the estimation of the other states? Virginia has had the bestowment of all the loaves and fishes; and while she dealt them out liberally elsewhere, it has not been permitted to North-Carolina even to gather up the fragments. But now again, she calls upon us to help her to elect, for President, another of her natives, *William H. Crawford.*

People of North-Carolina! the approaching Presidential Election is an important epoch in your political history. Will you continue to drag along in the trail of Virginia, or will you not rather arouse yourselves, think for yourselves, and act for yourselves? Where is that state pride, that should swell the bosom of every true son of Carolina? It has slept for years; but it now awakens, and spreads its patriotic influence.

But how are we to manage, so as to get off from supporting the Virginia candidate? She has promised us to him; and her leading paper, the Richmond Enquirer, has proclaimed it. The promise, moreover, is confirmed by some of our citizens residing along the borders of the "ancient dominion." There is only one way,—take up courage, and declare independence, as did our forefathers in times past! What true son of North-Carolina that does not rejoice at the spirit now prevailing among our people, to confine our trade within the limits of our own State? Virginia has for years fattened on the profits of our internal commerce; we have built up one of her most important towns,—Petersburg; and let the late proceedings of the merchants and brokers of this same Petersburg show what returns we have received for it. Insults and ridicule, are the coins we have received in exchange for our commodities. But at all this, we should rejoice, since it has had the good effect of arousing the pride and spirit of our people, and of turning our attention to our own markets. The example of the people of Raleigh on this occasion, is truly worthy of imitation. For many years before the late proceedings in Petersburg against us, the merchants in Raleigh traded altogether in Petersburg; but since then, out of all the merchants in that city, *only one* has been found to return to that market,—all the others have sold their produce and made their purchases in Fayetteville,—and did it, too, on better terms than they were used to do in Petersburg.

This is a good beginning, and promises well to North-Carolina. But we must not stop here; it is not alone sufficient that we turn our trade from Virginia to our own markets; our character and interest require that we should also *set up for ourselves in politics!* When we succeed in both of these particulars, then North-Carolina may hold up her head, and stand as a STATE among States.

It does indeed seem to go against the very grain of the "ancient dominion," to allow the least credit or honor to North-Carolina, in any respect. Even now, a Virginian, laboring with all his might to strip our forefathers, who are sleeping in their graves, of the glory they won with their blood in the battle of King's Mountain! Yes, not only to deprive them of their justly-won glory, but further, to heap disgrace upon their memories, by accusations of cowardice! Witness the publication of Mr. Preston, of Virginia, during the last winter, and even now. Nevertheless, we are called upon to help Virginia to elect as President, *Wm. H. Crawford*, another native!

Witness the selfish, monopolising policy of Virginia. She has already had four Presidents out of five. She is now run out of gentlemen, and cannot start a candidate in her own state. What does she do? If she cannot furnish the President within her own lines, she will come as near to it as possible,—and start one from among her *natives*; and North-Carolina, as a matter of course, is called upon to help to elect him!

Fellow Citizens! A State, like an individual, without character, is a fit object at which to "point the slow unmoving finger of scorn." The idea has gone out, that North-Carolina has no character of her own,—is a mere appendage to the ancient dominion; whether true, or false, it is equally incumbent on us to remove this idea. How can we do it? By separating from Virginia in the approaching Presidential Election. In doing this, we will not only show the Union that we can pursue a course of our own, but we shall be promoting the best interest of our State in particular, and of the Republic at large, as shall hereafter be demonstrated.

A North-Carolina Republican.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: You will oblige the citizens of Wilkes county by publishing in your useful paper the enclosed account of the proceedings of the Committee of Correspondence for said county, on the subject of a Convention.

To the free people in the County of Wilkes, in the State of North Carolina.

Friend and Fellow Citizens: It is known to you, that at the last session of the General Assembly, a number of the members thereof, who were friendly to calling a Convention for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution of this State, did meet together on the 21st day of December last, in the city of Raleigh, and recommended to the people the propriety of adopting some mode by which their opinions should be ascertained on this subject. And at a subsequent meeting of the same body, they unanimously agreed to the following resolutions, expressive of their opinions of the amendments deemed necessary in the constitution of this state, viz:

"Whereas, by the constitution of this state, each county is entitled to elect to the General Assembly an equal number of Representatives, without regard to the population of such county; and whereas, a very great inequality of population exists in many of the said counties, insomuch that a minority of people inhabiting the greatest number of counties, elect a majority of the members of the General Assembly.

"*Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting*, That the principle of representation in General Assembly, as fixed and established by the said Constitution, whereby a majority of the free people of this State are subject, in all things, to the will of a minority of their fellow-citizens, is anti-republican, unjust, and oppressive, and ought, of right, to be so altered and amended, as to secure to every freeman of this State an equality of privileges and influence in the government thereof.

"And whereas, it is required by the said Constitution that there shall be annual meetings of the General Assembly, which experience has proven to be unnecessary for the public good, productive of great expense to the people, and calculated to prevent a wholesome system of legislation:

"*Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting*, That the said Constitution ought to be so altered, that the General Assembly should meet once in two years only, unless special occurrences should render it otherwise necessary.

"*Resolved*, That it is highly expedient, for the accomplishment of the great object contemplated by this meeting, that there should be a General Committee of Correspondence, and a Committee of Correspondence in each county favorable to the said object."

The meeting at Raleigh entered into several other resolutions and recommendations, proposing the election of one or more Delegates from each county, to meet in the city of Raleigh on the *second Monday of November* next, to devise some fit and proper plan whereby the sense of the people may be fairly ascertained, as to the propriety of calling a convention for the purposes before mentioned.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, the undersigned, being appointed a Committee of Correspondence for the county of Wilkes, did meet at Wilkesborough, on the 31st day of May, 1823, and unanimously approve the several propositions made by the meeting in Raleigh, as before set forth.

In submitting these propositions to you, fellow citizens, we deem it unnecessary to dwell on the propriety of so amending the constitution as to render the representation in the General Assembly equal in proportion to the numbers qualified to vote. The wisdom policy and justice of the measure, appear to us so apparent, that we cannot but be astonished that any objections should be urged against it, by a people professing their attachment to a free Representative Republican government. The proposed amendment is not intended to have, nor will it have, any partial operation. It will place all the free citizens of the state upon an equal and fair level, as respects their political rights and privileges. It is acknowledged by all, that in a Representative Government, such as ours, the *majority* must and ought to govern the *minority*, by the same laws they prescribe for themselves. Can it, then, be expected that the people of North Carolina will longer submit under a constitution, by which one-third of the people govern and controul the other two-thirds? This grievous and oppressive inequality in our representation has become so familiar and well known to all, that we think it unnecessary to say more on the subject.

The next amendment to the Constitution recommended by the meeting at Raleigh, provides for the sitting of the General Assembly once in two years, instead of the annual sessions; and we really cannot perceive any reasonable objections to this alteration. When the present constitution was adopted, in 1776, the country was at war, and it was necessary that the Legislature should be frequently in session, to provide for the defence of the State, and to comply with the requisitions of Congress for the common defence of the Union. But at this time no such necessity exists. We are at peace with the world, and if it were otherwise, Congress have full power, and it is their duty to provide for the national defence. We beg leave to remind you, fellow-citizens, that the expense of every session of the General Assembly is about 30,000 dollars, which is nearly one half of the annual taxes collected in the state. By the proposed amendment, this sum would be saved to the people every other year, and enable the Legislature to lessen so much of the public taxes, or to expend it in internal improvements of roads and rivers, and the establishment of free schools for the education of the poor. Besides, it is believed that the power will, and ought to remain with the Governor, to convene the Legislature whenever the exigencies of the state require it.

We could point out many inconveniences which occur by the two frequent meetings of the Legislature; but we will content ourselves with stating one, which you all know to be the case. The General Assembly meet in November, and commonly continue in session until the last of December. The laws which they enact are not distributed to those whose duty it is to execute them, until sometime in the following April or May; and it frequently happens, that at the ensuing session in November, many of those acts are repealed. So that the people have only about six months to become acquainted with laws affecting their lives and property, before they are totally changed or abolished.

Thus, fellow citizens, we have confined ourselves to the consideration of the only two amendments of the constitution, recommended by the meeting at Raleigh, from a belief that they are of sufficient magnitude and importance to induce a free and enlightened people to make every exertion to effect a change so just and reasonable. Whenever you are fairly represented in the General Assembly, by members elected in proportion to your numbers, and the support you afford to the government, you are bound to submit to their legislative acts, but when you are oppressed by laws enacted by the few, in opposition to the many, it becomes your duty to seek and obtain redress by all the justifiable means in your power

To those who oppose the calling a convention, from the fear that in altering the constitution it would be made worse, we answer, that within a few years past, the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Georgia, and perhaps some others, have altered and amended their state constitutions; without experiencing the injuries or inconveniences apprehended by the opposers of a convention in this state. And we have reason to believe that if a convention is called, and our Constitution shall be found to be perfect, that no alteration will take place. If, on the other hand, it shall be found to need amendments, we have a perfect reliance on the wisdom, virtue and prudence of those to whom the people may commit this sacred and important trust.

For the purpose of carrying the wishes and reasonable expectations of the people of this part of the country into effect, and in fulfilment of the trust confided in us, we recommend, in the first place,

That at each Militia Company muster in the county of Wilkes, in the month of July next, the freemen within the bounds thereof decide by vote, whether they are for or against the calling a Convention for the purposes herein expressed; and, 2dly,

That where a majority of the freemen within the said company district shall decide in favor of a Convention, that they immediately choose two persons to represent the said district in a meeting to be held in Wilkesborough on the Tuesday of next August County Court, in order to devise some plan by which the county of Wilkes may be represented, according to numbers, in a Convention to be held at the city of Raleigh on the second Monday of November next.

MONTFORT STOKES,
JAMES WELLBORN,
WILLIAM DAVENPORT,
JAMES MARTIN,
MEREDITH THURMOND,
JOHN HOLLOWAY,
LEWIS CARLTON.

June 2, 1823.

Maj. Daniel M. Forney, for the Senate, Col. Peter Hoke, Col. Oliver H. Holland, and Mr. Shipp, are candidates for the next General Assembly from Lincoln county.

COMMUNICATED.

INSTALLATION.

Installed at Statesville, N. C. May 31st, over the Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Fourth Creek, the Rev. *Daniel Gould*. The Rev. James M'Ree, D. D. of Centre, preached the installation sermon, from 2d Chron. 6. 18. "But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth?" And the Rev. John Robinson, of Poplar Tent, gave the charge, and an address to the Congregation. The exercises were all able, appropriate, and impressive.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered the next day, to more than 200 professed friends of Christ, in the presence of nearly 2000 people, whom this interesting occasion had assembled from the surrounding country. From the commencement till the close of the religious exercises, the greatest propriety of conduct was manifest. To some it was, we believe, a season of refreshing from the presence of our God; and, if the expression of the countenance is a correct index of the feelings of the heart, it was to many a season of deep interest and awful solemnity! a season in which the objects of this world dwindled towards their proper dimensions, and the objects of eternity assumed an importance bearing some small resemblance to their everlasting reality.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ELECTIONEERING.

Mr. White: As the election campaign appears to be fairly opened in every county in the Western part of the State, you will oblige some of your fellow-citizens by publishing, at this time, the following extract from Scott's Family Bible. It will serve as a mirror, wherein a few of the candidates may see themselves; and may prevent the people from being imposed on, or surprised at the intrigues, duplicity and falsehoods, resorted to on such occasions, and convince them, agreeably to the adage of Solomon, "That there is nothing new under the sun." It is presumed that publishing from the scriptures can give offence to none; for though the Bible is in the hands of every one, it is believed that Scott's Commentaries on it are in the possession of only a few. *A Lincoln Subscriber.*

II SAMUEL, CHAPTER XV.

1. And it came to pass after this that Absalom prepared him Chariots and horses, and fifty men to run before him.

2. And Absalom rose up early, and stood beside the way of the gate; and it was so, that when any man that had a controversy came to the king for judgment, then Absalom called unto him, and said, Of what city art thou? And he said, Thy servant is one of the tribes of Israel.

3. And Absalom said unto him, See, thy matters are good and right; but there is no man deputed of the king to hear thee.

4. Absalom said moreover, Oh that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice!

5. And it was so, that when any man came nigh to him to do him obeisance, he put forth his hand, and took him, and kissed him.

6. And on this manner did Absalom to all Israel that came to the king for judgment. So Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel.

Practical Observations by Scott, on the foregoing:

'They are commonly most ambitious of authority who least understand its duties, and could least endure its burdens; but when ambition prompts the most self indulgent to assume the appearance of diligence, and the most haughty that of affability and condescension,—and whilst men aspire to a pinnacle of earthly grandeur, they for the time pay the most abject court to the meanest of the mob. Such fawning sons of ambition are peculiar to no age or nation; but let every wise and honest man shun them as a pestilence. They make their way by openly, or obliquely, traducing the character or censuring the measures of their rulers; and the wisdom and perfection of an Angel would be no security against their malignant insinuations. Self-love cannot but murmur at importunity; and men are generally discontented, and fond of change. These demagogues always have proper persons on whom to practise; by joining in their groundless complaints, they feed their discontent; by flattering their persons, and approving their cause, they humour their pride; and by lavish praises, which cost and mean nothing, of what they would do if they were in power, they excite their sanguine hopes of greater felicity; and by a voluble tongue and insinuating address, personal accomplishments and consummate impudence, they steal the hearts of the people,—and prepare the way for popular tumults, insurrection and rebellion. For such is human nature, that these arts and attainments go much farther in gaining the favor of the multitude, than wisdom and justice, truth and piety, or the most important and long continued services."

This is the old hackneyed way for men destitute of conscience or honor, to wind themselves into important stations; and yet it is as much practised, and as little suspected, as if it was quite a new discovery.

It may be remembered, that the act of distilling whiskey, and the uses to which it can be applied at the time of elections, was not understood in Absalom's time; in this, modern demagogues have the advantage.

MORE FRAUD.

A few days since, a lot of Cotton was sold in Darien which was found to contain about one half or two thirds of inferior quality, worth about 7½ to 8 cents, the end being packed with that of a quality which would command about 11 cents.

The London *Gazette* of the 19th April, contains an order of council, suspending the training and exercising the Militia of the United Kingdom during the present year. *Charleston Courier.*

THE GREAT RACE.

NEW YORK, MAY 21.

The Great Race between our celebrated New York mare Eclipse, and any Horse that might be produced on the appointed hour, for a purse of 20,000 dollars, took place yesterday; and our favorite, who was never beaten, is again the winner. He has, however, had a hard contest with the fine young Virginia Horse Henry, owned by Col. Johnson, which has attained a high reputation, and promises to take the first rank. He gave our veteran the hardest tug he ever had.

The concourse at the Race Ground, which is about 8 miles from the city was variously estimated at from 50 to 70,000, the greatest assemblage ever witnessed here. The day was fine and cool, and we have not learnt that any serious accident occurred.

The two Horses started about 1 o'clock. The first heat was won by Henry, who came out 3 or 4 feet ahead. In the two last heats Eclipse was rode by Mr. Purdy. In the two first miles of the second heat, Henry was ahead, but Eclipse came out in the end about three lenghts ahead.—In the last heat Eclipse led all the way, and came out about two lengths ahead.—The rider of Henry was changed for the last heat.

The following is furnished us as a correct statement of the time.

First heat	7 m.	40 sec.
Second	7	49
Third	8	24

This is said to be the greatest speed on record for a long period. A four mile heat run in England within a few years, in 7 m. 48½ sec. is stated to have been unparalleled in the last century. If this be true, the above feat excels any thing of the kind known in modern times.

Henry is a sorrel, nearly of the same color as Eclipse, and though not familiar with running, he came very near taking the purse; and it was admitted on the ground that the neatness, management, and address of Purdy—his perfect knowledge of Eclipse, and what he could do, contributed mainly to the success of the day.

NEW YORK, MAY 19.

Third day.—Yesterday the third match race took place between Betsey Richards and Cock of the Rock, brother of Eclipse, and the purse of $1000 was taken by Betsey Richards, the Southern filley, with great ease. The first heat we learn, was run in 7 minutes 51 seconds; in the second heat Cock of the Rock was distanced. The Betsey Richards was to have run against Eclipse, and is said to be a noble animal.

Thus concludes the sports of the turf for the third day. There has certainly been a great display of fine horses, and of quick running, probably never before equalled.

MAY 30.

We undestand that such is the confidence reposed in the southern horse, that the owner and others interested, have offered to run him against Eclipse, next fall, on the Washington course, for 20,000 to 50,000 dollars, which we have also learnt, has been prudently declined, it being the last appearance of Eclipse on the course. Indeed, we should regret to see another heat run in this country, on which such sums of money depended. The experiment is a dangereus one, and if pursued may introduce a uniform spirit of gambling. Eclipse can now retire, Like Crib, the champion of England, without a rival; and although we know very little about horses or sporting, we are heretics enough to believe, that if Purdy had rode Henry, he would have beaten Eclipse; and in one year, nothing in this country, or probably in England, will be found to match Henry.

MARRIED,

In Charleston, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Gen. *Romulus M. Saunders*, of Caswell county, N. C. to Miss *Anna H. Johnson*, daughter of Judge Johnson, of the U. S. Supreme Court.

DIED,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, on the 5th inst. very suddenly, Mr. *Benjamin Willson*, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Willson was taken ill while sitting at the breakfast table, and in less than six days after died. He was a native of New-Jersey, but had been a citizen of this county 24 years.

At the house of Doctor L. Les Delley, in the town of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, on the 24th of April, 1823, Doctor *Wallace Alexander Henderson*, eldest son of Maj. Lawson Henderson, of Lincoln county, N. C. who was born in said county on the 2d December, 1799. At the age of ten years, Dr. Henderson commenced reading the Latin language with the Rev. John Robinson, of Cabarrus county; and finished reading the Latin and Greek languages with the Rev. John M. Wilson, of Mecklenburg county. From thence he was removed to Greenville College, in Tennessee, where he obtained a diploma at the age of nineteen. Shortly after leaving college, he returned to Lincoln, and commenced the study of physic with Dr. William M'Clean; which he continued afterwards with Dr. M'Kenzie, of Charlotte. After finishing his course of reading, he went to the city of New York to attend the medical lectures; where, in the winter of 1821—1822, from the severity of that climate, he contracted a pulmonary consumption, which, after his return to North Carolina, progressed with such rapidity and violence as to disqualify him from attending to the duties of his profession. He therefore resolved to try the effects of a sea-voyage, and a more favorable climate. Accordingly, he left Lincoln on the 5th of Nov. 1822, for Charleston, S. C.; and on the 1st of Dec. following, sailed from thence for Havana, in the Island of Cuba. From Havana he travelled to Matanzas, and into the country about twenty miles to the east of that place, where he continued some time; and [illegible] returned to Havana, on his way to [illegible] at the house of Dr. L. Les Delley, till his death,—and where he had [illegible] in readiness to embark for his native [illegible].

With regard to Dr. Henderson's [illegible] life, it was eminently exemplary. His deportment was uniformly characterized by those virtues which are calculated to adorn youth, and give respectability to age. And he seemed to be happily exempt from those ebullitions of the passions which too often blot the youthful character. From the Doctor's native endowments and early acquirements, society had much to expect; and from his loss, his parents and friends have much to deplore. But there is a paramount consolation left to the mourners of the departed youth, which must eventually dry up every tear,—and that is, the well grounded hope that "of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

[COMMUNICATED.

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 2.

Cotton.—For the last ten days, there has been an animated demand for this article; & sales quick for cash, at our quotations. We learn that there are several vessels in Wilmington and expected there for cargoes, which will keep the demand for some weeks. We think this a favorable time for the holders of Cotton to bring it to market.—*Observer.*

Salisbury Academy.

THE examination of the students will commence on Wednesday, the 18th instant. Parents, guardians, and all who feel an interest in the improvement of the young, are respectfully solicited to attend. The next term will commence on the first Monday in July, and will be limited to a small and select number.

JONA. O. FREEMAN, *Principal.*

June 2, 1823.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON Monday, the 14th day of July next, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following lots in Rutherfordton: Eight lots on the east side of Main street; four front lots, Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, and four back lots, Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19; and on the west side of Main street, four lots, two front lots, Nos. 5 and 6, and two back lots, Nos. 16 and 17; including where the widow Miller and Garland Dickerson live. Taken as the property belonging to the estate of James Miller, deceased, in the hands of his administrator by an execution at the instance of the administrators of Charles M'Dowell, dec'd. and the executors of Wallace Alexander. Attendance will be given by

WM. CARSON, *Sh'ff.*

May 20, 1823. 3wt59

Notice.

TAKEN up, and committed to the jail of Guilford county, on the 2d of May last, a negro man slave, who says he belongs to the estate of William Thomas dec'd, late of Marlboro' District, South Carolina. Said negro calls himself *Harry*; is low and stout built, and appears to be 28 or 30 years of age. The executors or administrators of the said William Thomas, are desired to apply for and take the said negro away.

SAMUEL GEREN, *Jailer.*

June 4, 1823. 3t60

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823: Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver..... Petition, divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

HY. GILES, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt70

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1823: Abraham R. Jones vs. Bennet Austin.....Original atttachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on the defendant, it is therefore *ordered* by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy and plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plantiff's demand.

Test, JNO. GILES, *C'k.*

Price adv. $1 25 3t60

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823: Alexander Nesbit & Co. vs. Bennet Austin..... Original attachment, levied on three negroes. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on the defendant, it is therefore *ordered* by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy and plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plantiff's demand.

Test, JOHN GILES, *C'k.*

Price adv. $1 25 3t60

Poetry.

Written by a Young Lady from Bristol.

[illegible]

[illegible] your fortune smil'd,
[illegible] child;
[illegible] the world might see,
[illegible] had no charms for me;
[illegible] my arm—
[illegible] my heart was warm;
[illegible] dear to me as thee,
[illegible] father's pitying tear.

LINES

Written pencilled with an Apple by a young Lady.

[illegible] your present state,
[illegible] inevitable fate
[illegible] all to die!
[illegible] apple was so fair,
[illegible] from such a hand as thine,
Who from its charms could fly?

[illegible] then, old Adam blame,
[illegible] myself had done the same,
[illegible] the apple given?
[illegible] him, without dispute,
[illegible] the forbidden fruit,
[illegible] for you, a heaven.

[illegible] not that the tie of birth
[illegible] us to this spot of earth:
[illegible] wherever our steps may roam,
If friends are near, that place is home!
[illegible] matter where our fate may guide us,
If those we love are still besides us!

SODA WATER.

The season of soda is come,
And her fountain is flowing again;
Avaunt whiskey, brandy and rum!
But hail to thee, Adam's champaigne!

How it scatters its volatile spray,
And sends up its sparks in our faces!
It drives spleen and megrim away,
And brings mirth and wit in their places.

'Tis the cordial of love, too, no doubt,
(As good for the ladies as tea;)
For Venus, our poets give out,
Was born from a wave of the sea.

ON IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Could the debtor, who insolvent died,
Expect the rites of sepulture denied;
A different trade, enlighted christians drive,
And charitably bury them alive!

Literary Extracts, &c.

FROM DODDRIDGE'S LECTURES.

EARLY RISING.

I do not know a practice which I should more recommend than early rising. whether devotion, health, beauty, or improvement of the mind, were the great object in view. How cheerful and how animated are the meditations of the morning! What a delightful bloom flushes into the cheeks from its balmy exhalations! What an unspeakable cheerfulness glides into the soul, from hearing the devotional matins of the lark, and from beholding the new-born scenery of nature! How necessary is such a regimen to preserve that sweetness of complexion and of breath which are the very essence and perfume of beauty! When people think of accounting to God for the talents they have received, they overlook the hours which are lost in morning sloth and unreasonable indulgence. I have inured myself for many years to this habit of early rising.—In the spring months of April and May particularly, I grudge every moment that is wasted after five. I consider it as a rude neglect to all those sweets which opened to salute me, and always find so much more deducted from the firmness of my health, and the vigor of my understanding.

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

TAKE CARE!

"*Take care*," said a fellow of three hundred pounds, as he trod with his whole weight upon my gouty toe—"*take care!*" I had almost said, devil take you, why did you not cry before—but, thinking if I did, possibly he might tread on it again, I got out of the way as fast as possible. It was an awkward lesson; but let me see if I can't improve on it. Look here a minute—citizens! mechanics! farmers! are there no tender toes among you? there is—(stay still I explain) and peradventure I may give you a seasonable caution.

Take care Mr. Merchant, it's a tempting time—you are thinking about great specalations, I know. There's the war coming on—cotton will (it may be) be in demand abroad, do you feel like buying a few hundred bales for exportation? Well, take care of your toes—heavy debts and disappointments play the mischief. Then the spring [illegible] look to your ledger—do you look it? Take care of your steps, I say—a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Be accommodating, but be honest to yourselves and your creditors. Assignments make work for the printers, to be sure; but, my word for it, they would rather head an advertisement with [illegible] "*New assortment*," than with "Take Notice—A. B. has this day executed, &c."

Take care, Mr. Mechanic; I suppose times begin to be stirring with you—and depend upon it there's a great deal in the manner in which you do business. Look to every thing yourself—if you do this, and work a little with your boys besides, it will save you two journeymen's wages. Never disappoint a customer—be as punctual to the hour as the sun. I'll warrant you to thrive. Be careful with your boys—induce them to read a little, and by and by they will read much—this will be worth more to them than two freedom suits.

Take care Mr. Farmer—do you see how green your fields begin to look—well, there's a fine prospect; but are your fences tight and strong? If they are not, take care of your toes! Half a dozen hungry cattle will do mischief if they get in. "A farmer's merchandize thrives while he sleeps"—I've heard so; but I think this depends upon how *long* he sleeps—like many other shrewd maxims, it needs to be qualified, before it is practised upon. Then I would say a word to you, which every one may be profitably reminded of now and then. How are your expenses regulated? I had an industrious friend, who shaved to the skin in trade, and lived sometimes on bread and milk to economize, but he failed—"He held on at the spiggot, and left the bung out"—he kept a useless horse—engaged in silly speculations, and sometimes took a frolic. This will not do—you must stop every crevice where cash leaks out unnecessarily, or you won't get your barrel full, though you pour into it ever so fast.

Take care all of you! I've fifty things to remind you of, but I have not time now to go over them all. Mr. Printer, take care to keep a pleasant face on the gable-end of your head piece, tho' your subscribers laugh at the collector. Mr. Lawyer, when you come across a couple of well disposed fellows, bickering over a dispute, try and settle it without a jury. Mr. Doctor, don't keep an honest industrious man off his legs longer than you can help—keep your medicine as much as possible for the fat flounders, who may as well be down as up, for all the good they do. And you, pretty Miss, ah! have I caught you laughing—well, do *you* take care—don't you know what they say about May? There is many a young fellow would give his eyes to..... never mind—*take care*, I say. O. o.

Green-Lane, 1823.

INDUSTRY.

The wisest sages of antiquity and the soundest moralists of the present age, freely admit the vast importance of activity and industry. Industry is sedulous, void of lethargy, dissipating Idleness and all her train of evils, and raising monuments of greatness. It is Industry that achieves that which appears impossible—It is she who continually addeth comforts to society, and who banisheth indolence and vice. Fostered by her, liberty exalts a nation, commerce wafts her sails, the arts and sciences flourish, and plenty openeth her door to health and contentment.

FROM THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY.

TO PRESERVE BACON.

Mr. Patton: Please give the following a place in your next paper, as it is now time to use it. I have for more than twenty years past, kept meet hanging up in my smokehouse through the summer season, and no fly, worm or bug has injured it.

To prevent such injury, about this time of year, I take clear strong Ley made of wood ashes. I commonly boil it to make it stronger than it generally runs off; then I take my bacon and smoked beef, having two or three gallons of Ley, in a large iron kettle, I take each piece of meat and dip it into the Ley, so that it is completely wetted with it, then I let it dry—then I hang the meat in its former place.—By this process I have invariably found that it kept the meat free from bugs and worms, no taste of Ley is ever perceived, not even on the outsides. Yours, &c. JOHN POTTER.

April 22, 1823.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

"Afflictions are disappointments that arise not by our own folly," says that great and good man W. Penn; "are the trials and corrections of heaven, and it is our own fault if they prove not to our advantage. To repine at them does not mend the matter: it is only to grumble at our Creator: but to see the hand of God in them with a humble submission to his will is the way to engage the greatest love and mercy on our side." We are all placed in a world the vicissitudes of which are such, that perhaps none wholly escape the dangers and miseries that seem to be inseparable from human life. All are called upon at one time or another to submit to the ordeal of correctional dispensations, and whether it be by positive pain and anguish, or negative privation of fancied pleasure, we must endure it as the unalterable condition of our terrestrial existence. Afflictions and calamities of what nature soever they be, are not permitted without some important design—they may be commissioned messengers of Divine Providence, to correct past errors, reform the present, to prevent the future, and if we will but regard them in this light, and patiently submit to their operation, we shall realize the proper benefits they are designed to confer. The smiles of prosperity too frequently fill the mind with arrogance, self-sufficiency and pride. Distress and pain, mortifications and disappointments, the loss of those whom we love, and the injury received from those who love not us, have an effect to wean the mind from an improper attachment to worldly pleasures, and to direct our views to better hopes and a surer consolation. Although adversity is designed to be the school of wisdom, in which the children of sorrow and affliction may learn the profitable lesson of humanity and virtue, and acquire those wholesome impressions which are not to be gained but through the operations of misfortune, yet how prone are they to cherish sentiments of despondency, and too oft unwisely seek to quench and drown every painful sensibility in the anodyne draughts of the inebriating bowl, thus frustrating the important purpose for which the chastisements of heaven are inflicted upon them. Patience and resignation clothe the mind with armour which blunts, and sometimes repels the arrow of adversity—and in the conflict which we are called to sustain, if the eye of faith is kept constantly elevated to the reward which is promised to the persevering there will be peace and serenity within, notwithstanding the storms and tempests that without are howling around us. To trust in the care and protection of heaven is the natural homage which we owe to a Being, whose superintending care is over all his works, and who directs all contingencies for the welfare of his creatures. MONITEUR.

BEHAVIOR.

There is no greater mark of ill-breeding, or of ill-manners and impiety, than behaving unseemly and disorderly in a place of worship. One that should behave indecently and rudely in or about a gentleman's house—who should insult or disturb company assembled at his invitation to enjoy his converse and partake his bounty—would be pronounced by every man of sense and feeling a blackguard or a ruffian, unfit for civil society, and deserving to be taught lessons of politeness in a pillory or a prison. Yet how much greater is the offence when committed in and around the House of GOD, the Creator and preserver of mankind, and to the molestation of his creatures convened to acknowledge his goodness and invoke his grace!

Dying.—A death bold is no evidence of an innocent life. Felons, when they know that they can do no better, brace their nerves, and die like a very Hercules. He must be a pitiful fellow that would shame himself in the eyes of a whole city. The best way would be, to make them expire by themselves. I would rather judge of a man by his living than by his dying, and of women too. *Valerius.*

From the Trenton Emporium.

A chap at Bellows Falls, being a little groggy, fell into a ditch, and not being able to extricate himself, cried *Fire!* the inhabitants came running with their buckets, and discovering that the fire was in the head of the noisy fellow, very deliberately poured a few dozen buckets of water on his pate, which completely cured him.

NEWSPAPERS.

To establish the authenticity of the following anecdote of a "profitable subscriber," in another state, we can, if required, add our own testimony to what has been published relative thereto:

"When Mr. Charles Holt, a printer, published his newspaper in New York, in 1796, a person in the vicinity of Albany, who was wealthy, but celebrated for his narrow, penurious disposition, became one of his earliest subscribers. At the end of the first year, the editor sent his account for the yearly subscription, urging a request, that it might be settled the first convenient opportunity. No answer, however, came. The bills were sent regularly for EIGHTEEN years, but with the same success—till at length, Mr. Holt, as may well be supposed, got out of all patience with his customer, had the whole account made out and sent to him, adding to the foot thereof, that if it was not IMMEDIATELY paid, he would put it in suit, and discontinue sending any more newspapers. The subscriber, having read over the account, exclaimed, with a disdainful sneer, "*What an ungrateful puppy! I was one of the first that ENCOURAGED his paper by subscribing; have continued ever since; and this is the return he makes me!*"

Now we *hope* there is not a person in the State who SUPPORTS the Western Carolinian on so *charitable* a principle as did this wealthy miser Mr. Holt's paper.

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

MATRIMONIAL RIGHTS.

The ladies are in general great enemies to the claim of the husband to correct the wife, notwithstanding great authorities in the law have held it strictly legal to do so. Indeed, a law writer of great authority and antiquity, (if I mistake not it is Bracton,) giveth a proper caution to husbands on this head. "For, (saith he,) altho' it be lawful for the husband to correct the wife with a lawful weapon, such as a *broomstick*, &c. &c. yet if he make use of an *unlawful* instrument, such as an *iron bar*, or the like, and death ensue, it will be murder." The females of the place where the author resided, are said to have been so little satisfied with his distinction in their favor, that they dragged our ancient sage of the law through the river, and gave him a thorough ducking. Judge Buller, in an opinion he delivered in an action against a husband for bad treatment of his wife, laid it down as a positive law, "That a husband was privileged to beat his wife, if the instrument used was a wooden one, and no thicker than his thumb" It was on this occasion, that the ladies of Exeter addressed a round robin to the judge, in which they requested to be informed of the exact dimensions of his lordship's thumb.

DANDIES.

The insects of our fields and forests are of a real use; they devour carrion, which is not the least important end of their creation, since the carcase of a horse or a dog, if not demolished by their voracious attack, might spread pestilence thro' a populous neighborhood. But the dandies, instead of dissipating moral corruption, create and extend it by setting examples of idleness, and by devouring the fruits of other people's industry. We often see an industrious father, mother, brothers and sisters, toiling from day to day, to keep one silly spendthrift in pocket money and fine clothes; and finally perhaps, the whole family embarrassed, or reduced to a state of poverty, if not degeneracy, by the prodigality of one heedless and unprincipled fool. *Southwick.*

Sir Charles Bamyfylde, whose death is announced in the London papers, was shot a few days previous by a person named Moreland, whose wife had been house-keeper to Sir Charles for nine years, and in consequence of his treating her as superior in her line of life, Moreland became jealous, and discharged a pistol at him, the ball entering his body. Immediately after the fire, Moreland blew his own brains out.

A traveller going from N. Y. to Albany, called in a Dutch tavern, and after taking some refreshment, inquired the nearest way to his destined place, to which the landlord made this reply. Py de ginger I can tell you so better as any man in dis vorld—you durn te parn around; den make de pridge over, den durn de riber up stream; den de first house you come up, dat is my broder Hanse's parn, shingled wit straw; he can tel you so better as I can.

Some rascals broke into the Tabernacle of St. Joseph's Church, in Philadelphia, and stole two large silver Ciboriums, on the 22d ult.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY order of the Court of Equity of Rowan County, made on the petition of William Chambers, dec'sed, Miller and wife, and John Newman and wife, the following valuable Lands will be exposed to publication, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 24th day of June next, viz.

One tract containing six hundred and forty acres, lying on both sides of Crane Creek, called the *Spring Hill* tract. This body of Land lies about two miles from Salisbury, and has upon it an excellent dwelling house, where the late Maxwell Chambers resided, and after him John Chambers. It has all the necessary outhouses, stables, &c. Convenient to the dwelling is a house for carrying on the distilling business. There is also a fine and productive meadow in excellent order. But the most valuable establishment situated on this tract is the *Tan-Yard*. This tannery unites as many advantages as any in the state. It has a large number of vats, in excellent order; all the houses necessary for currying and finishing the leather, and for preserving the bark; a house for carrying on the shoe-making business; &c.: bark may always be obtained at this establishment in any quantities, and on very reasonable terms; and there is always ready sale for the leather.

One tract, of about forty acres, lying on the north side of Crane creek, adjoining the Spring Hill tract.

One tract, containing about twenty acres, lying on the main road leading from Salisbury to the Trading ford, about one mile from Salisbury.

One tract, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres, lying about three miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Wm. Smith, Henry Kern, and others. This land is covered with valuable timber of all sorts; it particularly abounds with fine pine and oak timber, which is valuable on account of its vicinity to several saw-mills.—The soil itself is of a very good quality.

One tract of six-tenths of an acre, which will be sold with the last above mentioned tract; it is valuable for an excellent spring on it.

One other tract, of one hundred three and a half acres, lying on the waters of Third Creek adjoining the mill lands lately owned by Martin Rendleman; the timber on this tract is valuable, being so convenient to the said mills.

The conditions of the sale is, a credit of twelve months for one half of the purchase money, and of eighteen months for the other half. Bonds with approved securities will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

May 4, 1823. 7wt58

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1823. '14t'66

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern vs. John Simeson, jr. Orr. Att. Levied in the hands of Othniel Stewart. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt'58.—Price adv. $4.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington vs. Ezekiel Penington: Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, *C. B. S. C. L.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt69

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1823. Nicholas Michael, vs. John P. Mataw: Original attachment levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plantiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MOCK, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $2. 6t62

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1823. Jesse Hargrave vs. John P. Mataw: Original attachment, levied on Lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plantiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MOCK, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $2. 6t62